

scribed in great detail. Endometriosis, however, is covered in two paragraphs with no illustrations. Ovarian tumors are covered in only a few pages. Approximately seventy-five pages are devoted to urologic and proctologic procedures. Obstetric operations such as cesarian section and operations for the incompetent cervix are included. An attempt is made to cover such subjects as bowel adhesions, bowel damage at surgery, and colostomy.

The section on urologic and proctologic procedures contains an excellent discussion of stress incontinence of urine. The factors responsible are clearly presented. The variety of procedures employed for correction are well covered. A frank discussion is given of results to be expected, particularly over some period of time following the surgery.

In my opinion this text would be most helpful to those already familiar with gynecologic surgery—as the authors suggest in the foreword. It is not for those seeking an introduction to these operations. To those of some experience it will be most helpful because the authors comment freely upon the practical usefulness of the many techniques considered. They have many helpful hints concerning the details of the operative procedures and they leave an accurate impression of the results obtained in their hands as well as the drawbacks they have encountered.

WILLIAM J. DIGNAM, M.D.

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ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY AND VECTORCARDIOGRAPHY—Fourth Edition—E. Grey Dimond, M.D., Member, Scripps Clinic and Research Foundation, La Jolla, California; formerly Professor of Medicine, University of Kansas, Lawrence; Past President, American College of Cardiology. Little, Brown and Company, 34 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. (02106), 1967. 152 pages, \$7.50.

Dr. E. Grey Dimond again presents "Electrocardiography and Vectorcardiography" as "blackboard electrocardiography." His reputation as an outstanding teacher is upheld and enhanced by this 4th edition. The format and illustrations are clearer and more attractive than in the previous work, and references are now available at the end of most of the chapters. Also reproductions of electrocardiograms are now more sharply defined. Many of the diagrams have been revised, thereby enhancing their value. A chapter on "Challenges To Electrocardiography and Vectorcardiography" has been introduced in an attempt to give a perspective to the field as it exists today. It is short, controversial, interesting and challenging.

The final chapter on "The Electrocardiogram During And After Exercise" is excellent and affords the seasoned clinician, as well as the beginner, a top-notch frame of reference for interpretation of exercise tolerance tests.

Unfortunately the author has seen fit to delete the previous "Glossary" section which was particularly valuable to the neophyte in the field. This was unique and will be sorely missed.

The chief criticism of the previous edition concerning the unfortunate separation of text and illustrations has now been corrected.

Minor points arise with which one might take issue, such as the statement that "left atrial enlargement characteristically affects the duration of the P waves." Many electrocardiographers would hold that broad P waves may be due to conduction delay proper. Therefore, broad P waves do not necessarily reflect atrial enlargement. And the author's concept of the "juvenile pattern" would not be universally accepted. Lastly, it is unfortunate that the Frank system is not discussed in greater detail than the Cube system since the former is more widely used today.

This book presents a difficult subject in a clear and concise fashion and, like its predecessor, maintains its

worthiness and value for the undergraduate, the post-doctoral student, and the practicing physician. Dr. Dimond's goal of a text to be used for teaching and learning in the field of electrocardiography, not as a reference or for extended discussion of complicated details, has been achieved.

HILLIARD J. KATZ, M.D.

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DEEP THROMBOPHLEBITIS—Pathophysiology and Treatment—J. Alex Haller, Jr., M.D., Professor of Surgery, Robert Garrett Chair in Pediatric Surgery, The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine; John and Mary R. Markle Foundation Scholar in Academic Medicine. Volume VI in the Series Major Problems in Clinical Surgery, J. Englebert Dunphy, M.D., Consulting Editor. W. B. Saunders Company, West Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. (19105), 1967. 130 pages, \$8.75.

This book concerning deep thrombophlebitis is the sixth in the series, Major Problems in Clinical Surgery. Both pathophysiology and treatment of this disease are very well covered. In an authoritative manner, Dr. Haller makes a strong plea for thoughtful medical management and aggressive surgical therapy when indicated.

Emphasis is placed on the importance of thrombophlebitis as a source of great morbidity and occasional mortality. The different clinical syndromes are well defined. The monograph clearly and concisely outlines the management of a disease that is generally treated without much enthusiasm by both physician and surgeon.

The purpose of the monograph as stated by the author is "to bring into focus the acute and chronic problems of inflammation and thrombosis in the veins. Its specific objective is to correlate the pathophysiology with altered hemodynamics in acute thrombophlebitis and in the post-phlebitis limb." Both purpose and objective are amply realized.

The book is highly readable and beautifully illustrated. The author draws on his own experience and publications as well as those of other authorities in the field.

There is an excellent review of the surgical techniques employed in the management of phlegmasia alba dolens and phlegmasia cerulea dolens. In this regard support for Dr. Haller's enthusiasm for an aggressive surgical approach awaits further documentation in the future.

This book is highly recommended for all physicians and surgeons who treat deep thrombophlebitis. Information gained from this monograph cannot help but improve patient care.

WILLIAM K. EHRENFELD, M.D.

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RORSCHACH'S TEST—Vol. II, A Variety of Personality Pictures—2nd Ed., Completely Revised and Rewritten—Samuel J. Beck, Ph.D., Professorial Lecturer, Emeritus, Departments of Psychology and Psychiatry, The University of Chicago; Staff Associate, Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago, Illinois; and Herman B. Molish, Ph.D., Director, Psychology Division, Abraham Ribicoff Research Center, Norwich Hospital, Norwich, Connecticut. Grune and Stratton, Inc., 381 Park Avenue South, N.Y. (10016), 1967. 440 pages, \$9.75.

This volume represents a complete revision of the classic presentation by Samuel Beck, published in 1945, on the Rorschach. At that time the Beck two-volume series shared with Bruno Klopfer, the primary position as the two leading exponents of Rorschach science and Rorschach technology. At present this volume completely revises the early edition with some heavier emphasis not only on Rorschach theory but also empirical findings. The cases selected for the present volume are somewhat reduced in number, that is, some twenty-nine cases, as compared with the earlier volume which had forty-six cases. The cases are newly selected and the interpretations are clearly tempered by the additional sophistication in

psychology and the understanding of human behavior, and by greater sophistication in Rorschach technology.

More conspicuously, the second edition has some seventy-one pages devoted to Part II, "Critique and Problems of Research, A Survey." This reviews in detail research and findings on the Rorschach in the areas of intellectual functioning, ego functioning, the handling of affective experiences, and sensitivity to "dark and white" (such as shading and white space perception), as well as studies of significant differences in content. The survey is fairly comprehensive, but by no means a critical survey. Obviously, the authors are concerned with reviewing in detail those facts which are established regarding the efficacy of the Rorschach as an evaluation instrument, and by no means are concerned with a critical attack on it or on its validity. This certainly is reasonable and understandable considering the purpose and intent of the volume.

This volume is by no means a "cook book." The volume is clearly intended for more advanced study for students of the Rorschach, and those who wish to get a "learner's permit" should direct their attention to the Volume I, "Basic Processes." It would also appear to this reviewer that it would be difficult to use this as a way of becoming acquainted with the Rorschach without some supervised experience with a more sophisticated Rorschacher. It is an interesting volume for those who wish to become familiar with the approach and the frame of reference employed by the highly trained user of the Rorschach, but will be less than adequate as a comprehensive study of the current status of the Rorschach as an instrument in the psychological and behavioral sciences. The book is well-written, clearly laid out, and represents an excellent effort in the domain which it intends to pursue.

ALEXANDER C. ROSEN, PH.D.

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GYNECOLOGIC PATHOLOGY—Frederick T. Kraus, M.D., Associate Pathologist, St. Luke's Hospital; Instructor in Pathology, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Mo. The C. V. Mosby Company, 3207 Washington Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo. (63103), 1967. 504 pages, \$18.50.

Frederick T. Kraus is a pathologist and faculty member of the Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis, Missouri. It is his aim in this new book on Gynecologic Pathology to emphasize those pathologic observations which are most helpful to the clinician in making a diagnosis, selecting the best form of treatment, and in evaluating prognosis. In this goal, he has succeeded admirably.

The book is divided into eleven chapters, eight of which deal with the pathology of the female reproductive organs. The initial section discusses the embryology of the female genital tract. There is one chapter devoted to extragenital lesions of the pelvis and another considers the pathology of the placenta. The inclusion of an entire chapter on retroperitoneal tumors of the pelvis no doubt is the result of the influence of Doctor Kraus' chief, Dr. Lauren V. Ackerman.

The narrative style of the book is clear, concise and eminently easy to read. It reflects the personality of the author, and, unlike most textbooks on gynecologic pathology, this is not a dry, technical account of the gross and microscopic anatomy of disease. There are clinico-pathological correlations of all the conditions of major clinical importance, and these discussions are, to this reviewer, the book's most attractive feature. They reflect the author's complete familiarity with many of the problem areas in clinical gynecology.

Of great value are the numerous and excellent illustra-

tions. They demonstrate beautifully the points mentioned in the text and, even in black and white, the gross pictures as well as the photomicrographs are outstanding and obviously selected with great care. The use of electron microscopy in gynecologic pathology is a feature of this book which gives it added importance.

Another outstanding feature of this book is the reference section found at the end of each chapter. The bibliography contains the pertinent, up-to-date literature on each topic discussed, and this alone makes the book of considerable value.

It is exceedingly difficult to find fault with this book. The author admittedly has limited the scope of the book. If there is a deficiency, it lies in the rather brief space allotted to cytology. The serious student of cytopathology would find little in the text that would be stimulating. Nevertheless, the role of cytology in hormonal evaluation and in early cancer detection has been properly emphasized.

All in all, this maiden effort by Doctor Kraus to separate the pathological wheat from the chaff and to give the clinician "just the facts" is amazingly successful. The book deserves a place in every up-to-date gynecological library.

EDWARD C. HILL, M.D.

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HANDBOOK OF CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS—Edited by Alan Rubin, M.D., Research Associate in Obstetrics and Gynecology, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine. W. B. Saunders Company, West Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. (19105), 1967. 398 pages, \$14.00.

This is an extremely good book—well worth the price (rather high) to practitioners, especially pediatricians, obstetricians and general practitioners. The editor has not made the mistake of enumerating congenital malformations simply under eponyms although these terms have been included, but has succeeded in listing under anatomical and physiological terms innumerable congenital defects. The indexing is excellent and there is also excellent cross reference so that one has no difficulty in running down information about some defect whether one looks for a descriptive title or a more commonly used eponym.

Each condition has a capsule description which is extraordinarily complete and tells almost everything that one would look for without making a real search of the literature. Along with a description there is mention of prevalence, associated anomalies, hereditary factors, treatment and outlook with one or more bibliographic references.

There is a genetic glossary which many physicians will find most useful in this rapidly developing field.

This volume appears to be most authoritative but its chief charm is the availability and succinctness of the information it presents.

EDWARD B. SHAW, M.D.

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A TEXTBOOK OF NEUROLOGY—Fourth Edition—H. Houston Merritt, M.D., Henry L. and Lucy Moses Professor of Neurology, Columbia University; Director of the Service of Neurology, Neurological Institute, Presbyterian Hospital; Vice President in Charge of Medical Affairs and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Columbia University. Lea & Febiger, 600 S. Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. (19106), 1967. 844 pages, \$15.00.

The previous three editions of "Houston Merritt" (*Textbook of Neurology*) have been widely accepted and used. This fourth edition is improved by both the introduction of recent advances and the abridging of previous long descriptions; e.g., the addition of the syndrome of progressive multifocal encephalopathy associated with malignant neoplasms and presumably due to one of the papova viruses, and the complications of new therapy, such as the effects on the nervous system by phenothia-